















ZOBIDE.

Long has the captive worn the galling  
chain,  
But now to hail the dawn of rising joys,  
To view some holier land where mercy  
reigns,  
Where peace shall bloom with blessings ever  
new;  
Hail, happy land!—there, there again to  
rest,  
Where man can not oppress, or I offend  
him;  
Spare but his life, and thus to finish mine.  
[Stabs herself.  
O live, my Prince! thus dying I intreat  
thee.

HERMODON.

Zobeide!

SEYFEL.

My child!

SULMA.

My ever honour'd friend!

HERMODON.

Take off his chains, we grant his rated life.

ATHAMAND.

Talk'st thou of life to one all gash'd with  
wounds,Torn on the wheel, or struggling in his tor-  
tures,His limbs all mangled, or his heart de-  
stroy'd?No, no, this reeking steel from Zobeide's  
wound

Prevents the greater curse.

[Kills himself.

ZOBIDE.

Then all is lost.—

Nor e'en my death can expiate these di-  
sasters.

T. 850. 22

Thou who alone can'st judge the feeble  
heart,

At length look pitying on me—

Whilst these faint accents languish on my  
tongue,Whilst life stands trembling on the brink of  
fateI fain would plead—but thou art just—tho'  
I am—

[Dies.

ATHAMAND.

The struggle's past, and the world sinks  
before me;

Extend your mercy to my sole request!

Let one small spot inclose our last remains,

'Tis all I ask, and Persia will requite you.

What now is all the baseless dream of  
power,Ambition's fire, the lust of wealth or em-  
pire?The scene once clos'd, each glittering prof-  
pect fails—

The dreary mansions of the peaceful grave

Receive alike the Scythian and the Mo-  
narch.Now, now I sink—my Zobeide—mercy,  
Heaven!

[Dies.

HERMODON.

Bear off my wretched friend—woes great as  
thesePress heavy on his years—Submit we to our  
fate:Submit we to the stern award of awful  
Heaven;My son, my country, and the gods ap-  
peas'd,

Mercy usurps the rigid seat of justice,

And weeps in mournful tribute o'er their  
graves.

*The Compendious Peerage of England continued from Page 146 of our Ma-  
gazine for September last, with the Arms finely engraved, and a genealo-  
gical Account of the Noble Family of COOPER, Earl of Shaftesbury.—See,  
in our Magazine for October 1756, a Head of Anthony Ashley Co-  
oper, the first and much celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury.*

**W**E find some of the name of Co-  
oper, persons of distinction, in the  
reigns of Edward II. and Henry V; but it  
is difficult to point out the direct ancestor to  
the present Earl of Shaftesbury. In all pro-  
bability this ancestor must be John Cooper,  
Esq; whose last will and testament is dated  
May 16, 1495. 11 Hen. VIII. and, writ-  
ting himself of Hertyng, orders his body to  
be buried in the parish-church of St. Mary  
the Virgin of Hertyng. He bequeaths to  
the churches of St. Mary of Duford, and  
St. Mary of Peter, forty shillings each, hold-  
ing lands there; he also bequeaths 10 pounds

for a Priest to say mass in the church of  
Hertyng, for his soul, and the souls of his  
ancestors, to be paid by his executors: He  
bequeaths to John his son, after the decease  
of Alice his wife, his manor of Bosham,  
with the appurtenances, as in an indenture  
to him more plainly appears. He had a  
large stock of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, &c.  
which he divided between John and Richard  
Cooper his sons, as he did also his lands,  
&c. in the counties of Sussex and Southamp-  
ton. He constitutes Alice, his wife, sole  
executrix, and leaves her his lands and tene-  
ments in Petresfield in the county of South-  
amp-



amptton, to dispose of to his sons, as the law expedient. Administration was granted to Alice his wife, Octob. 29, 1495, which shews he died the same year.

Of John Cooper, the elder son, it may be, he died without issue, and Richard his brother, became his heir.

Which Richard Cooper, Esq; was possessed of so fair a fortune, that, in 23 Henry VIII, he purchased of Sir Amias Paulet, Knt. the manor of Paulet in Somersetshire, as not far from the possessions he had from his father; and is yet part of the inheritance of his descendant, the present Earl of Shaftesbury, and upwards of twelve hundred pounds per annum. He had to wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Kingmill, of Sydmon-ton in com' Southamp. Knt. by whom he had issue three sons, and two daughters. He lived to be very aged, dying on the 8th of May, in the 8th year of Queen Elisabeth; and was succeeded in his estate by John Cooper, his only surviving son and heir, born Sept. 24, 1552.

Which John Cooper, Esq; served in that Parliament for the borough of Whitchurch in Hampshire, which met at Westminster, October 29, 1586, 28 Eliz. and sat till March 23 following, when it was dissolved: After which he received the honour of knighthood from Queen Elisabeth, and died on November 24, 1610, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter of Anthony Skutt, of Stanton-Drew in com' Somers. Esq; one son John, who succeeded to his estate; and four daughters.

This John Cooper was created to the dignity of a Baronet, by letters patent, bearing date July 4, 1622, 20 Jac. I. being then denominated of Rockbourne in the county of Southampton, Esq; but afterwards the King knighted him: And by the title of Sir John Cooper, Knt. and Bart. was returned to serve in Parliament for the town of Pool in Dorsetshire, in 3 Car. I. 1628. He had by his first wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborne St. Giles's, in com' Dorset. Knight, famous in the reign of Queen Elisabeth, and knighted at the taking of Cadiz, (where he served as Secretary of war) two sons, Anthony and George. By his second wife Lady Mary Morrison, he left no issue.

The eldest son Sir Anthony - Ashley Cooper, Bart. (as succeeding his father in that title) was one of the greatest statesmen in this kingdom, and made a very considerable figure in the last century. In his childhood, his activity, quick apprehension, and ready wit, made an early discovery of

those extraordinary parts, wherewith he was endowed; and, succeeding so early to a great estate, it had not the common effect of making him neglect his studies in his youth. As he was so young on the death of his father in 1631, he being, as the inquisition shews, not ten years of age, he was in ward to the King; and became a Fellow-commoner in Exeter-college in Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Prideaux, the rector of it, in Lent term 1636, and made such an unusual progress in learning, that he was by all men accounted the most prodigious youth in the whole University.

When the Parliament, after the death of Cromwell, had declared for the King, he was one of the twelve Commoners sent by them, with six of the House of Lords, to present their humble invitation and supplication, 'That his Majesty would be pleased to return, and to take the government of the kingdom into his hands, where he should find all possible affection, duty, and obedience from all his subjects.'

His Majesty, having prepared all things in readiness, embarked for England with the Committee from the Parliament, and landing at Dover, 25 May, Sir Anthony-Ashley Cooper, the next day, was sworn of the Privy-council, with General Monk, at Canterbury; the King wisely considering that those, whose counsels had been so successful in contriving his Restoration, might be highly necessary to the establishment of him in his kingdom. And in October following, when his Majesty issued out the grand commission of Oyer and Terminer, for the trial of the Regicides, directed to several noble persons, he was one of the number. Also three days before his Majesty's coronation, in order to be assisting in that splendid ceremony, he was advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles's, in com' Dorset. and to the heirs male of his body; deducing his descent through the Ashleys, from the Hamelyns, Plesleys, and Malmains, anciently of Windborne St. Giles.

His Lordship was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset, Jan. 20, 1671; and at length, for his great merits, he was created Lord Cooper of Pawlet, in the county of Somerset, and Earl of Shaftesbury, and to the heirs male of his body, by letters patent bearing date on the 23d of April, 1672, in the 24th year of his Majesty's reign. Also November 17 following, on the resignation of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, his Majesty (as the Gazette sets forth) to gratify the uninterrupted services of the

Earl



Earl of Shaftesbury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, was pleased to give to him the keeping of the Great Seal, with the title of Lord High-chancellor of England.

Whilst he was Chancellor, he endeavoured to vindicate his Majesty's actions, and by his admirable eloquence laboured to prevent or remove any misunderstandings and jealousies between the King and his Parliament, as appears by the many excellent speeches he made to the two Houses, when he was the mouth of the King to his people; and had the honour to be successful therein.

In 1679, the King finding his Ministry not able to support themselves, chose a new Privy-council, to consist of a number not exceeding thirty, whereof fifteen were to be of the chief Officers, Privy-counsellors by their places, and ten of the Nobility, and five Commoners of the realm 'Whose known abilities, interest, and esteem in the nation, should render them without all suspicion of either mistaking or betraying the true interest of the kingdom.' And of this most Honourable Privy-council the Earl of Shaftesbury was, by the King, appointed Lord-President; and, on the next day, he told his two Houses, 'He had made choice of such persons as were worthy and able to advise him, and was resolved, in all his weighty and important affairs, to be advised by them.'

During his being President of the Council, both Houses of Parliament seemed to have no eyes, but for the dangers of Popery, upon the Duke's succession to the crown, as observed by Sir William Temple; and, expedients to secure that point being propounded, the Council, after much hammering, agreed on many heads to be offered to the Parliament, which were agreed to by all, except Lord Shaftesbury and Sir William Temple; who were against them on different grounds. Sir William believing that nothing, which came first from the King on those points, would be accepted by the Commons; and that, if agreed to by the Houses and the King, would leave the Crown after him in shackles, not easily knocked off by any successor. Lord Shaftesbury's ground was plain, and so expressed by him on all occasions; which was, 'that there could be no security against the Duke, if once in possession of the Crown.' At length, says Sir W. Temple, L. Sunderland told him that L. Essex, and L. Hallifax said to him, it was necessary to take in the D. of Monmouth, and Lord Shaftesbury, into the first digestion of affairs, considering the in-

fluence they had upon the House of Commons; and to agree with them in the banishment of the Duke, either for a certain time, or during the King's life. But, the Earl persisting in opposing the Duke of York's succession to the Throne, and the arbitrary measures of the Court, he was removed from the station of Lord President on the 5th of October following, 1679: After which he was the first of the Peers that subscribed to the indictment of the Duke of York, for not coming to church, which was presented to the Grand-jury of Middlesex, June 16, 1680. And on his Majesty's summoning a new Parliament to meet at Oxford, on the 21st of March 1680-1, his Lordship joined with several other Noblemen, in presenting a petition to the King, setting forth the ill consequences of the Parliament's meeting at Oxford, and humbly requesting they might be permitted to sit at Westminster: The King frowned on the deliverers of the petition. And, his Majesty resolving not to alter his resolution, he repaired to Oxford; where, when the House of Lords threw out the impeachment of Fitz-Harris, which the Commons had sent to them, he, together with eighteen other Peers, entered their protestation against rejecting thereof. And, the Parliament being dissolved immediately after, he returned to his house at London; where one Bryan Hans came to him, pretending that he could make very considerable discoveries of the Popish plot, and the murder of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, if he might have his pardon; which the Earl being not able to obtain; and Hans, being carried before the Council, instead of discovering any particulars about the death of Sir Edmundsbury Godfrey, accused his Lordship of attempting to suborn him thereto; and, on his information, the Earl was apprehended on the 2d of July 1681, and, after being examined by his Majesty in Council, he was committed to the Tower, and there continued till the latter end of November, without obtaining a trial, though he had presented several petitions, requesting to be tried or bailed, according to the Habeas Corpus act.

After much foul play in practising with the witnesses, an indictment for high treason was preferred against him to the Grand-jury at the Sessions-house in the Old-Baily, on the 24th of Nov. 1681. When he was committed prisoner to the Tower, his papers were seized and searched, among which there was nothing material but the draught of an association, which was neither writ nor marked in any place with his hand; yet this was produced in Court as a proof of his



treason, and the witnesses deposed many incredible things against him: Which coming from people of infamous characters, the jury returned the bill *IGNORAMUS*, to the general satisfaction of the nation, who believed that his Lordship's sufferings were grounded on his apparent zeal for their religion and liberties; so that they publicly rejoiced in his deliverance, and made bonfires in several parts of the city. Also Graham, the solicitor against him, (who had managed the Irish evidence) narrowly escaped the fury of the multitude; and the Earl, when he was at liberty (for he did not presently obtain it) prosecuted him and his accusers, for conspiring to indict him of high treason. But, the defendants moving that they might not be tried in London or Middlesex, it was allowed of by the Judges; on which his Lordship, finding he was denied the undoubted privilege of a Peer, to lay his action in any county of England, would not try his cause elsewhere.

He continued at his house in Aldersgate-street until November 1682, when, finding himself not safe from the designs of his enemies, and that the Court was resolved to carry their point at any rate, having procured, against law, Sheriffs for their turn, he embarked for Amsterdam; where, arriving after a very tempestuous voyage, he was visited by the Deputies of the States, and other persons of Quality: There he hired a fine house, and was preparing to live suitable to his estate and character, when his old distemper, the gout seized him, and flying up into his stomach, soon became mortal, so that he expired on the 22d of January 1682-3. His Lordship married three wives, but left issue only by the second, Frances, daughter to David, Earl of Exeter, Anthony, his son and successor. He was born on the 16th of Jan. 1651, and married Dorothy, daughter to John Earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue three sons, Anthony, John, and Maurice; and four daughters.

The eldest son Anthony, Earl of Shaftes-

bury, born the 26th of February 1670, was of a most unblemished reputation, and a studious and learned Nobleman.

His Lordship took his seat in the House of Peers January, 19, 1699-70; and in that year married Jane, daughter of Thomas Ewer, of Lea in com' Hertf. Esq; and, travelling into Italy, departed this life at Naples, on the 15th of Febr. N. S. 1712-13, in the 42d year of his age; and was succeeded by Anthony, his only son, now Earl of Shaftesbury, who married, on the 12th of March 1724-5, the Lady Susan Noel, sister to Baptist Earl of Gainsborough, by which Lady, who died in June 1758, he had no issue. His Lordship married, secondly, Mary, daughter of the late Viscount Falkstone, by whom he has issue Lord Ashley, his son and heir, born Sept. 16, 1761.

**TITLES.]** Anthony - Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlet, and Baronet, Lord Lieutenant and Cust. Rot. of the county of Dorset, and town of Pool; Recorder of Shaftesbury, a Vice-president of St. George's Hospital, and F. R. S.

**CREATIONS.]** Baronet July 4 (1622) 20 Jac. I. Baron Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles, by letters patent Apr. 20 (1661) 14 Car. II. Baron Cooper of Pawlet, and Earl of Shaftesbury, April 3 (1672) 24 Car. II.

**ARMS.]** Quarterly first and fourth argent, three bulls passant, sable, armed, and unguled or, second and third gules, a bend ingrailed between six lions rampant or.

**CREST.]** On a chapeau gules turned up ermin, a bull passant sable, gorged with a mural coronet and armed or.

**SUPPORTERS.]** On the dexter side, a bull sable, his ducal collar or. On the sinister, a talbot azure, gorged as the dexter.

**MOTTO.]** LOVE-SERVE.

**CHIEF-SEAT.]** At Winborne St. Giles in the county of Dorset.

### *The BRITISH MUSE, containing original Poems, Songs, &c.*

*VERSES from a Lady to her Daughter, upon her Birth-day, the 15th of December.*

**I**N dark December's horrid gloom,  
When Sol withdraws his rays,  
No muse with friendly aid will come,  
To grace thy mother's lays.

But oh! my Jenny, from the heart,]  
Where Nature's seat is fix'd,  
Accept the wishes I impart,  
With fond affection mix'd.

In this bad world, (the scene of woe)  
Let virtue be thy choice;

From her clear stream all comforts flow,  
That can the soul rejoice.

Through each vicissitude we feel,  
Her radiant form appears;  
Pain, poverty, and every ill,  
With smiling hope she cheers.

Come then, my dear, while sprightly youth  
Within thy bosom glows,  
Come listen to the voice of truth,  
'Twill give old-age repose.

When